

## TAGGED BY NUMBER, IDENTITY IS SURE OF GERMAN DEAD

"Clean-up" Squads Bury  
Slain So That Battlefields  
Shall Tell No Tales to the  
Enemy.

By KARL H. VON WIEGAND

LIEGE, Sept. 25.—Here where the tide of German advance for a time dashed on the rock and steel of Belgian forts, I saw something which affected me far more than any of the horrors of war I have yet encountered. It was a good sized basketful of metal tags, under careful guard, at military headquarters.

"They are all that is left of 'unsere brave jungs' (our brave boys) who fell in and around Liege—their identification mark," said the officer.

I asked permission to examine one. It was a small tin tag with two holes for the string or ribbon. A large number was stamped on it, and, below, the number of the regiment.

"This little metal tag then that I held in my hand represented a human life. It was the 'remains'—all that was left of that life—that husband, father or brother. It was the monument and the name of a human life in the indexed catalogue of an army of human lives. Just a metal tag with a number!"

This afternoon I saw the "rest" of that tag and many others like it—rather, the place where that "rest" or remainder of that tag was. Between the forts Barrois and Evignes it was in the trenches where the Belgians received the Germans with a murderous fire when they stormed those two forts—the first that fell—there by getting an entrance into the city. It was here that these men went down the grass before the sky.

Here is where the metal tags were gathered. Each man and officer wears one and his neck. That of the private is usually a tag with a number corresponding with the number opposite his name in his company and regimental rolls. Many also have the name of the regiment on the tag. The tags of the officers usually are of aluminum and besides the number have the name and rank, sometimes also the home address.

After the battle, when the Germans find their dead, the collar on each shirt is opened, the string cut and the tag taken and sent to headquarters for identification. At Liege, probably for the first time in German wars, death obliterated distinction in rank. For the first time, so far as I can learn, German officers and soldiers were buried in the same trench.

A noncommissioned officer who commanded a burial at Liege told me there was not time to take much pains in burying the fallen of the enemy are not buried in the same trenches, but are placed together in a separate trench. Even in death there shall be no brotherhood between those who fought and took each other's lives.

One of the features of the German side of a battlefield in this war is the thorough manner in which the Germans "clean up" the field after a battle. It is not only the natural sense of "orderliness" which is so characteristic of the German character, but there is method and purpose. That is, the battlefield shall reveal no tales. It shall give nothing from which a conclusion can be drawn as to losses of any other information. There is little trace of graves from the site of which conclusion might be drawn as to the number buried. In sharp contrast to this are the sections of the battlefields over which the French fought.

At the last analysis it is the "metal tag" with a number, the symbol of a human life—a soul sent out in carnage. It represents the "ashes" of the battlefield. It is the reverse side of the glory medal of war.

## NEW RECORD AT ALLENTOWN

This Year's Crowd at Fair Largest in Event's History.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Sept. 25.—After the welcome shower last night the Allentown Fair began Get-away Day. This morning with renewed zest, despite the cry of "hard times," this fair has surpassed those of all former years in attendance and receipts.

Friday is Allentown's day at the fair. It is a sort of reunion day for the townspeople. Today also is Politician's Day. From a local standpoint, when the candidates on the county ticket will be in evidence.

A truce has been declared between the "frustrated" and "anti," who have been conducting vicious campaigns at the fair. The would-be victors were seen yesterday in a jolly social gathering at the camp of the anti and when questioned declared that it was too short to be fighting all the time. It is admitted that most of the Allentown girls were at the booth of the anti, but they admitted their chief concern was to see the boys who are much more desirable than votes.

## SILVER DISH UNDER HIS COAT

Policeman Arrests Negro With Alleged Stolen Article on Person.

Accused of stealing a valuable silver vegetable dish from the home of Mrs. Charles J. Cohen, at 324 South 21st street, John Patton, a Negro of 1905 Lombard street, was held in \$300 bail for court by Magistrate Rooney this morning.

Patton was arrested at 19th and Locust streets last night by policeman McDevitt. When he believed the man was attempting to hide something beneath his coat. Investigation disclosed that the stolen vegetable dish was in his possession.

At the hearing, this morning, May Rooney, a domestic in the Cohen home, testified that the dish was Mrs. Cohen's property. She said Patton was engaged in stealing the stove in the Cohen and stole it while she was out of the room.

## HEAR WALTZ BY WIRELESS

Trains of Gramophone Heard 200 Miles Away.

The strains of a gramophone playing the "Merry Widow Waltz" and "The King" were heard lately by the Nelson steamship Highways by the third officer, John Debar, high Wisconsin. The boat was passing the ship at the time, and it was afterward found that the ship from which the wireless came was a private yacht 200 miles away.

## MRS. MARCOLO VICTORIOUS

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—Mrs. Edward Raymond, of the Middle States champion, defeated Miss Marie Wagner, the national indoor title holder, in the semi-final round of the annual women's metropolitan lawn tennis championship tournament yesterday by a score of 6-2, 6-3. The match, which took place upon the clay courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, Long Island, was witnessed by a brilliant gallery.

## CURIOUS HUNTING CUSTOM

Coorgs, in Southern India, Adhere to Strict Procedure.

There is a curious hunting custom among the Coorgs of Southern India. When a hunt is arranged among the villagers they usually meet early in the morning at a prearranged spot with their dogs. According to the Coorg custom they all sit down for a while. Having rested they proceed to discuss and decide which part of the surrounding jungle they are to beat. This being decided the hunters station themselves at points of vantage and the beaters endeavor to drive the game, if any, toward them.

If, before the hunt commences, any of the dogs lie down and rub their backs against the ground, it is considered a good omen and the hunters are sure of a "kill" in the jungle they are about to beat.

On the conclusion of a successful day's hunt all the animals shot are brought together, beside a stream, if possible, and cut up, none of the game being moved. First of all, the head and thigh and a strip of meat from the best part is sent to each animal, these being the reward of those who shot the animals. Strips of flesh about a cubit long are then cut for those who first touched the animal after it was shot. Then the number of men and dogs are counted, and the remaining portion is cut up into as many pieces as there are men and dogs, bitches among the dogs getting no share.

After this is done the distribution takes place. The "shooters" get their share first, then the "touchers," then the other hunters, and lastly the dogs, their share being taken by their owners. A speech is made praising the successful hunters and wishing them better luck next time. Those who were not ready and did not shoot when the game passed them (they still use the old muzzle-loaders) are censured, and now come the curious part of the proceedings. Those unfortunate who fired, but missed, are made to stand in the center of a circle of thorns and are flogged on their backs until they are bleeding. Though most of these men are independent, well-to-do farmers they submit to this torture because "it is the custom."

## SECRETARY DANIELS

ENDORSES ATLANTIC WATERWAY PROJECT

Tells 600 Delegates to Convention It Would Develop Commerce and Be a Defense in War.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 25.—An ovation was given the steamboat Berkshire when she arrived here today with more than 700 delegates to the seventh annual convention of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association and their guests. The day's proceedings were signalized by an enthusiastic endorsement by Secretary of the Navy Daniels of the project for an inland waterway from Massachusetts Bay to the Gulf of Mexico.

Carrying a big spread of flags and bunting, and with scores of visitors lining the docks, the strangers received enthusiastic greetings until the Berkshire came to a stop here.

Leaving Hudson at 9 o'clock this morning for an inspection of the upper Hudson River and improvements undertaken by the United States Government, the steamboat made good time, the passengers being served aboard, and at 11 o'clock the regular business session was opened.

Congressman J. Hampton Moore, of Philadelphia, president of the association, presided. After a brief address, John H. Bernhard, of New Orleans, was introduced as the first speaker. "Modern Barge Navigation" was the subject of his Southern address. The other speakers were Louis J. Afielder, of Albany, Pa., on "Good River Construction"; Henry W. Hill, president of the New York Waterways Association, on "New York Waterways"; Major Michael J. McDonough, of the United States engineers, on "Local River Improvements"; and Commodore Frank Fessenden, of New York, on "Progress in New England."

A committee appointed by local business organizations met the delegates upon the arrival of the Berkshire, and escorted them to the State Educational Building, where the afternoon session began at 2 o'clock.

Joseph Daniels, Secretary of the Navy; Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior; United States Senator William Alden Smith, of Michigan; Governor Martin H. Glynn, of New York; Charles R. Miller, of Delaware, and Congressman Peter G. Ten Eyck, of New York, were the speakers.

## DANIELS BOOMS WATERWAY

Secretary Daniels, in his address approving a waterway stretching along the Atlantic coast, said:

Not only will this waterway lend itself tremendously to the development of interior commerce and tend to bring down the rates of transportation, but it also will provide unusual facilities for self-defense in time of war.

In any conflict between nations which have navies, the all-important consideration is to secure immediate control of the sea. In such case the navy of the weaker Power takes refuge in some well-defended harbor, where it seeks to wear out its enemy.

If this weaker Power, having thus taken refuge in a safe harbor, can maneuver its ships through inland channels to other exits, it enjoys a great advantage.

The submarine has long been considered a source of great effectiveness, and if even the submarines alone of the navy could have free movement through an inland waterway, the power whose navy was bottled up would be in a position to make a longer defense until it could bring into play the resources of its country.

The whole nature of a war would be greatly affected by available inland canals.

## HONORS TO VISITORS

Beginning at 8 o'clock, tonight will be devoted to a round of social gatherings. The delegates and their guests will proceed in parade formation to the State Capitol for a reception by the Governor. After inspection of the Capitol, which is to be illuminated in their honor, several brief speeches will be made. A buffet supper will be served by the Albany committee at the Hotel Ten Eyck.

The Berkshire will remain over night, but the delegates will transfer to another steamboat for the run to Troy early tomorrow morning for an inspection of the river work in that vicinity.

## MRS. RAYMOND VICTORIOUS

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## CHINA, SUSPICIOUS OF JAPANESE MOVE, MOBILIZES TROOPS

Material Landed for Narrow Gauge Railroad to Kiaochau Brings Protest to Tokio.

PEKIN, Sept. 25.

There have been extensive movements of Chinese troops in the coast provinces, but the War Department announces they are designed only against possible revolutionary outbreaks and to prevent any foreign demonstrations. Whatever the purpose, the Government is active in putting the army into shape for contingencies.

One cause assigned is the possibility of the Japanese constructing a railroad on the northern coast of the Chinese province of Shantung to Kiaochau, the German leasehold on the Shantung Peninsula. Considerable suspicion has been aroused among Chinese officials by the supposed intentions of Japan because of the precedent of the Antung-Mukden Railway, which became ultimately a permanent broad-gauge line.

## JAPANESE LAND MATERIAL

Reports received at the capital from Lungkow say the Japanese landed the railway material from the transports which brought the Japanese army to the Chinese coast.

Eki Hiroki, the Japanese Minister at Peking, intimated to the Chinese Foreign Office a few days ago the necessity of Japan constructing such a railway, the Minister explaining that since artillery could not be transported over the Chinese roads. The Foreign Office replied the Government hoped the Japanese would respect the sovereignty of China.

An undated German official report received here says:

Governor Meyer Waldeck, of Kiaochau reports the Japanese outposts have crossed the frontier of the German leased territory. The Germans maintained their positions. In the skirmishes between the advance guards the Japanese, despite their superior numbers, suffered great losses.

The Government is restricting the travel of foreigners in the interior of China, and is especially instructing the provincial authorities to protect missionaries and other aliens established in the interior.

The German authorities, it is reported, have been making efforts to transfer the Tientsin-Tsinan Railway to the Chinese, but the Peking Government fears to complicate matters with the Japanese.

A British detachment numbering 500 South Wales border regiment men and 40 Indian Sikhs were landed near the Angio-Japanese attack on the first line of the Tientsin Tiao defenses will begin today or tomorrow.

## EPISCOPAL LOOKS GOOD

Have Six Veterans Back as Nucleus for Fast Team.

Episcopal Academy is looking forward to a very successful season in football this year. Six veterans from last year's team have returned to school, and as there is lots of good material to fill the positions left open by graduation, the team should have no trouble in turning out a good team. The six veterans who are back in school this fall are Captain Applegate, Stewart, Bonack, Gould, Gilmore and Earl.

Some very promising players are Biddle, Cupit, McCall, Earp, Pugh, Walton, Townsend and McElroy.

The schedule is as follows: October 2, Bryn Athyn, at 32nd and Walnut streets; October 9, Haverford, at 62d and Walnut streets; October 16, Swarthmore, at 62d and Walnut streets; October 23, Chestnut Hill, at 62d and Walnut streets; October 30, St. Luke's, at Wayne; November 6, St. Luke's, at Wayne; November 13, Penn Charter, at Queen Lane; November 20, Friends' Central, at 62d and Walnut streets.

## Nines to Play Off League Tie

Additional interest is centered in tomorrow's play off for the West Philadelphia Baseball League championship between the two tied leaders, Mt. Moriah and Paschall, by reason of the fact that the Victorix independent team has expressed a desire to play the winner for the district championship. By mutual agreement the game will be played on the neutral Southwest grounds, 67th and Elmwood avenues, starting at 3 p. m.

The batteries will be: Paschall, "Bill" Young and Hartline; for Mt. Moriah, Fletcher and Fitter.

## HORSEME TO MEET

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—The annual autumn meeting of the Meadow Brook Steeplechase Association, which takes place tomorrow at Belmont Park Terminal, promises to eclipse all previous meetings that have been held under the auspices of this association. Hunt meets in the past on Long Island have always been exceedingly popular with racers and are always well attended.

## Cardington Team Drops Out

The American League of Soccer Clubs held its semi-monthly meeting last night at 12. Guest, last season's secretary, returned the cup was presented by the Philadelphia Electric and also the funds left over at the finish of his regime. Cardington notified the league of his disbandment, leaving a vacancy to be filled. A schedule was adopted for the first half of the season, which starts Saturday, October 3.

## Jourdet to Coach Penn Five

Lon Jourdet, former coach at Pennsylvania and captain of the 1913 basketball team, has been appointed to coach the team. Jourdet has yet to be ratified by the board of directors of the Athletic Association.

## Detroit Drops Catcher Peters

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 25.—John Peters, a catcher for the St. Paul Athletic Association Club, announced yesterday that he had signed a 1915 contract with the Detroit American League team, by whom he was secured in the secret draft.

## New Coach for Columbia

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—The Columbia soccer team is slated to begin practice Monday afternoon under a new coach. Graduate Manager Fisher has secured the services of Adamson, of the Brooklyn Football Club.

## Yamada Beats Cutler Easily

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—In a 141 ball-billiard game last night at the Morand billiard room, Koll Yamada defeated Albert G. Cutler by 30 to 15. The winner's highest run was 81 and his average 18.

## DIVERS MUST BE CAREFUL

Meet Numerous Dangers in Going Below Surface.

Referring to the death of a diver engaged on the Empress of Ireland wreck, a writer in the Manchester Guardian says that the first sensation felt when the diver goes down 30 feet or so below the surface is a stinging in the ears. This is due to the drum of the ear being stretched a little, and this is caused in turn by the fact that the air pressure on the outside has been increased, while that on the inside is kept normal for a few seconds longer by some slight obstruction in the Eustachian tube connecting the ear with the nose.

Ordinarily a diver may descend quite quickly to the scene of his work. But he must be very careful how he comes up, and the longer he remains down the more time must be taken in coming up. The reason is that all the time he is down his blood is absorbing air. The greater the depth the greater the pressure of the air, and the more of it he absorbs in a given time. His blood becomes aerated like soda water in a siphon. Reducing the pressure is equivalent to pressing the lever of the siphon. The air bubbles out.

At 200 feet down a diver should not remain more than 15 minutes at one time, reckoned from the time he leaves the surface till he begins to ascend, and he should make six halts on his way up, his time for ascending being not less than half an hour. If for some pressing reason he should remain down at this depth for an hour, he should take not less than four hours to come up. When a diver is brought to the surface too quickly and is found to have collapsed, he should be instantly sent down again, and then it seems, an alternative is to shut him up in a big steel cylinder containing compressed air, thus imitating the under-water conditions. Then, gradually, the pressure can be reduced.

## GAS-FILLED SHELLS

KILL GERMANS BY SCORES, IS BELIEF

American Says French Have Resorted to Use of Turpin's Terrible Invention to Destroy Foes.

A possible explanation of the terrible slaughter among the Germans has been furnished by a prominent American, long resident in Paris and widely acquainted in Government circles.

A dispatch describes an entire company of Prussian infantry lying dead as if surprised by the fire; officers with playing cards in their hands; a group of 60 dead lying around a haystack; a trench a mile and a quarter in length, beyond the Oureq River, filled with dead for its whole length, and on none of these corpses was there the slightest mark of a bullet or piece of shell.

It was suggested that the Germans might have been killed by the shock of the explosion; but the American referred to is inclined to believe that in reality the damage was done by shells filled with a new explosive invented by Eugene Turpin, the inventor of melinite, which liberates deadly gases that asphyxiate all within range of the shells.

At the beginning of the war the Paris newspapers mentioned a new explosive of Turpin's invention which had just been tried out, and predicted that it would annihilate whole regiments. Bombs charged with it were dropped from the clouds upon a field containing several hundred sheep, and, according to the report, all the animals were killed by the fumes. So deadly was this explosive that the French Government at first hesitated to use it on the ground that the slaughter would be too terrible.

Some of the Paris papers said at that time that if the Germans ever attacked the city there would be unheard-of slaughter; so apparently it was supposed that these shells, which, presumably, are used in the 75-millimeter field guns, would be reserved as a last resort for the defense of the capital. But now, according to the theory, the French have at last overcome their humanitarian scruples and decided to use the shells.

Military explosives which liberate deadly gases are not altogether new. They have been a favorite weapon of the fiction writers, chief among them H. G. Wells, who in one of his earlier novels, "The War of the Worlds," mentions something of the sort in connection with an invasion of the earth by Martians. One of the weapons employed by the invaders was a projectile filled with "black smoke," a heavy gas which brought certain death to every one who inhaled it. In actual warfare such shells are less common than in fiction, but almost all high explosives have some asphyxiatory effect, and some of them—such as lyddite—are almost as deadly in this way as by means of the fragments of shell which they scatter.

Another variant of this expedient was the old Chinese stinkpot, a bomb charged with substances which upon explosion produce the effect suggested by the name. These weapons, however, were not used so much to kill the enemy as to repel them; a strong stench and give them something else to think about at a critical moment of battle.

## FRANCE HOARDS FUNDS

\$400,000,000 Reported Held—Small Notes Issued.

It has been estimated that during the month of August silver coin to the amount of \$60,000,000, or 2,000,000 francs, went into hoard in France, says the Wall Street Journal. The difficulty of making small change under these circumstances resulted in issuing notes of denominations from a half franc to 2 francs each.

This fractional currency is made exchangeable at the Bank of France for larger bills. If silver currency in the five countries of France, England, Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy fled into hoard to any great extent, then as much as \$2,000,000,000 in silver and twice the public debt of the United States, must have disappeared in little more than a month. Assuming that the five countries and silver went into hiding, the five countries must have withdrawn from circulation and from bank deposit a grand total of \$1,000,000,000 of metallic currency.

## WONDERFUL SEWERS IN PARIS

Personally Conducted Tour Made of Two Mains.

The sewers of Paris, which have suffered severely from the recent storms, are the most wonderful in the world, and constitute one of the sights of the city. Visitors are allowed to inspect them on certain days each week, and it is certainly an experience to make a "personally conducted" tour of the two main sewers.

The journey is made on electric cars and is highly interesting. The sewers are 10 to 15 feet deep and are 10 to 15 feet wide.

## KAISER, CONFIDENT OF SEIZING PARIS, HAD DRASTIC PLANS

Spanish Correspondent Details Dream of War Lord and Reproduces Alleged Proclamation of Triumph.

PARIS, Sept. 25.

Gomez Carrillo, the Paris correspondent of the newspaper Liberal, of Madrid, declares that he has it on indisputable authority that the plan of Emperor William, after taking Paris, was to capture President Poincaré, the members of the French Ministry, the British and Russian Ambassadors, the presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies and all the bank directors; then place an embargo on the Bank of France, and, finally, to detain numerous prominent statesmen, bankers and authors, a list of whom was compiled at the German Embassy before the German army was mobilized.

This accomplished an army of 50,000 was to keep order in eastern and northern France, while 35 army corps were thrown

## FISH BIT OFF MAN'S TOE

Roosevelt Tells of Strange Creatures Met in South America.

Weird stories of fish monstrosities have been told by many disciples of Isaac Walton in this country; but it has remained for Mr. Roosevelt to tell us of some funny freaks whose performances will want a lot of beating.

During his lecture at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on his South American trip he related that he came across one kind of fish, no larger than a trout, that bit off one of his party's little toes, took a piece out of another man's leg and the tips off two dogs' tails—a fitting companion, apparently, to the fish that went bird-neating, drove the mother bird away, and was found washing its tail over the edge of the nest while gobbling up the eggs.

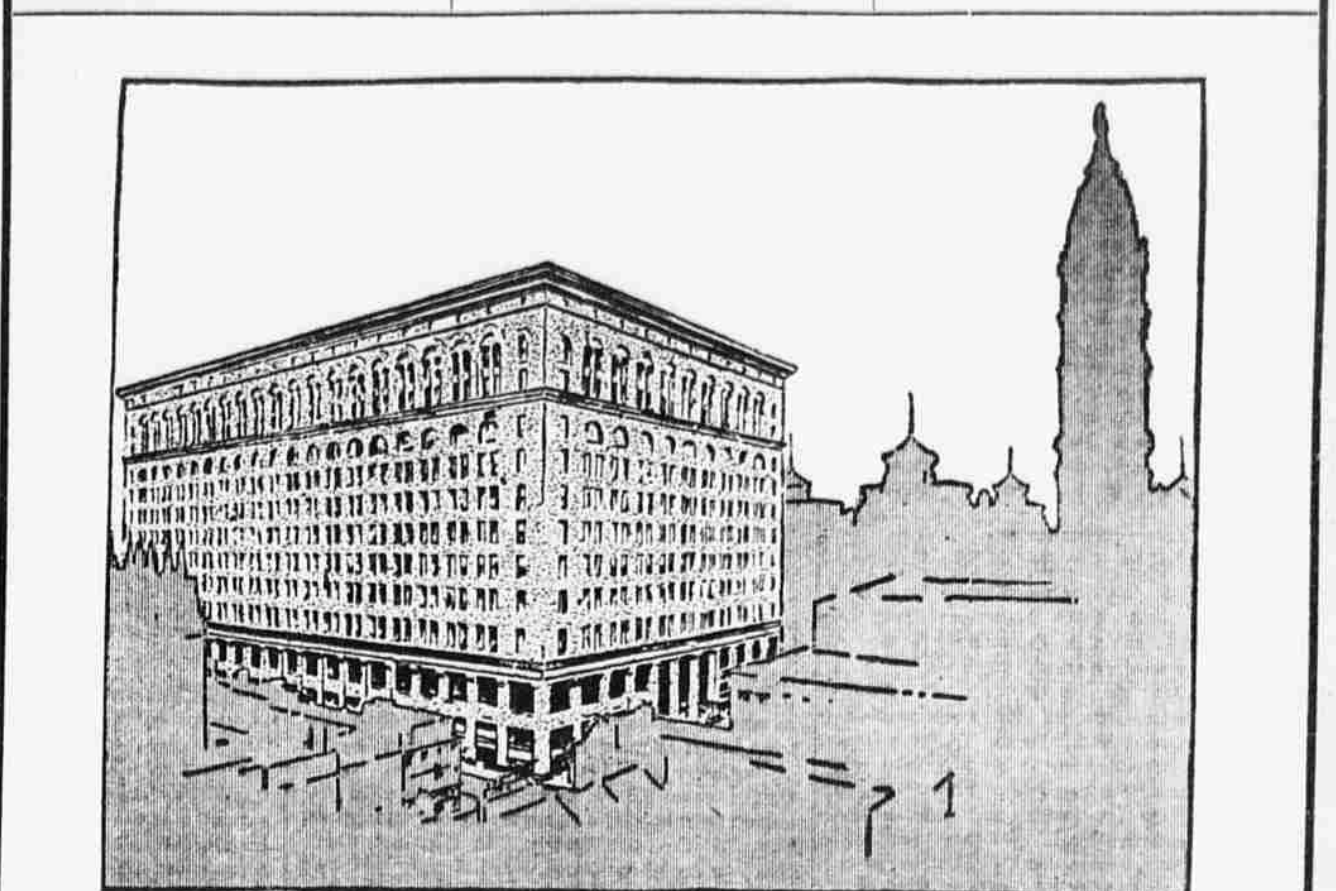
## A DOUBTFUL COMPLIMENT

A certain very famous English prima donna was being entertained in a provincial city. A large reception was organized in her honor on the afternoon preceding her concert. She was surrounded by admirers, who all vied with each other in complimenting the great singer.

"Madame," said one young man enthusiastically, "you have done more for the Union Jack abroad than our arms in South Africa."

"Madame," said another, "you are the lady's quick response, 'but I really had no idea that my execution was as deadly as all that.'"

Store Opens 8.30 A. M. WANAMAKER'S Store Closes 5.30 P. M.



The Grand Organ Plays Tomorrow at 9, 11 and 5:15

## THE WANAMAKER STORE

Announces for Tomorrow

The unpacking of more of the famous Bigelow rugs in the special sale at 25 per cent. reduction of price. Plenty of choice in practically all brands and grades.

(Fourth Floor, Market)

A special clearaway sale of 3000 pair of children's shoes, all marked at somewhat below the usual factory cost.

(Subway Gallery, Market)

A large and distinguished showing of new black velvet millinery in the \$10 and \$12 grades, out of our own workrooms.

(Second Floor, Chestnut)

A special sale of 700 new Autumn hats, priced at \$5 each, in the Little Millinery Salon.

(Subway Floor, Market)

Special sale men's Balmacaan weather-proof coats at \$5.75.

(Subway Floor, Market)

A little posing of some of the Bechoff-David Co., Paris, gowns and wraps that were not displayed in the recent Egyptian Hall showing.

(First Floor, Central)

The last Saturday of the September sale of Housewares. In the division of housecleaning helps there are more than \$4000 worth of goods alone.

(Subway Floor, Central)

100 women's new serge skirts in a special sale at \$3.75 to \$7.50.

(First Floor, Central)

## JOHN WANAMAKER